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ALLEGED 'PLAN CHARLIE' ON EL SALVADOR DEBUNKED

PY261539 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0045 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Feb (TELAM) -- The San Martin Palace [Foreign Ministry] has termed the report which states that Argentina is promoting the creation of an inter-American peacekeeping force or intercontinental armed forces to intervene in El Salvador as untrue and pure imagination. The ministry's statements refer to reports published in the latest issue of the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK regarding an alleged "Plan Charlie." The aforementioned NEWSWEEK article was published in today's issue of a Buenos Aires daily.

SALVADORAN ARMY LEADER ON ARGENTINE TERRORISTS

PY262254 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0114 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Feb (NA) -- Col Rafael Suarez Lima, chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces [as received], stated tonight that Argentine terrorists operate in Central American countries and that "they export bloodshed and terror to other areas as well." He added: "Since the struggle (in El Salvador) has been long and bloody, it is possible [as received] to measure the precise extent of all cooperation which our armed forces have received from other countries, but the armed forces seek the cooperation of countries which have suffered what we are suffering today." Flores Lima made these remarks in an important speech with which he replied to the words of Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero who decorated him with the Order of May in the Order of Grand Officer. The Salvadoran military chief also stated: "Our morale is kept high. Our armed forces are ready to fulfill their historic mission. We have come here at your invitation, assured that friends such as this great nation represent a real support to our country, which is pleased, through one of its soldiers, like myself, to receive this decoration."

HUMAN RIGHTS, POLITICAL GROUPS CRITICIZE SALVADORAN

PY282112 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Feb 82 p 9

[Excerpts] (NA) -- Argentina's army chief of staff, General Antonio Vaquero, pledged yesterday to help to strengthen relations between the armed forces of his country and El Salvador, while several politicians and six human rights organizations issued statements protesting against the visit here of Vaquero's Salvadoran counterpart, Colonel Rafael Flores Lima, and opposing the sending of any Argentine troops to the beleaguered Central American nation. After being decorated by Flores Lima, Vaquero told the visiting officer he understood the difficult time El Salvador was experiencing. "We have been through a similar period," he said. He told his guest that Argentina and El Salvador were fighting for the same goal -- the establishment of democratic institutions. Meanwhile, Peronist and Christian Democrat leaders yesterday issued a joint statement protesting against Flores Lima's visit and voicing their concern over the possibility that Argentina "abandon its traditional policy of respecting the self-determination of nations".

Flores Lima was also declared "persona non grata" by six human rights organizations which said his visit here "could be linked to the request for Argentina to send troops to El Salvador". Should this be the case, the organizations said, what would be at stake would be "the lives of our youths". Their statement added that "brutal procedures in El Salvador -- kidnappings, disappearances and murders -- which it is internationally said are advised by Argentine experts, remind one of events that took place in our country, where the mothers and relatives of thousands of victims, the people as a whole, demand the truth, responsibility and justice, the tearing down of the repressive structure which, in 1982, keeps committing new crimes", said the organizations.

The statement was signed by the Permament Assembly for Human Rights (APDH), the Argentine League for the Rights of Man, the relatives of missing people, the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) and the Peace and Justice Service.

PARTY LEADERS CRITICIZE SUPPORT FOR EL SALVADOR

PY282310 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2204 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Feb (NA) -- In a joint statement, Christian Democratic Party and Peronist leaders today condemned the visit paid by Salvadoran military chief Rafael Flores Lima, voicing their concern over the possibility that Argentina "might abandon its traditional policy of respect for self-determination of nations." When referring to the possibility of sending troops to El Salvador, the document states that Argentina might be "used in the bipolar confrontation existing within the context of world affairs." The statement adds: "military dictatorships, either in Argentina, El Salvador or Poland, although based on different ideologies have something in common: They curtail the participation of the people and embody the privileged sectors' fear of the people taking an active part in building a national future where social justice and freedom could prevail." Finally, it underlines the need for Argentina to pursue "an independent foreign policy uncommitted to any sort of imperialism."

The statement is signed by former Labor Minister Miguel Unamuno, Andres Framini, Mario Gonzalez, Juan Gomez, Francisco Urillo, Alfredo Carballeda (Peronist), Nestor Vicente, Angel Bruno, Guillermo Frugoni Rey and Ricardo Hernandez Galera (Christian Democratic Party members).

For his part, Unified Socialist Party Chairman Simon Lazara has issued a note declaring that the statements made by Argentine military chiefs about "lending systematic support for the Salvadoran Government junta, offend the Argentine people's feelings and our national tradition in the field of foreign relations." Lazara points out: "Throughout the world the Salvadoran military government junta is accused of genocide, human rights violations and more than 30,000 deaths in 1981." He adds: "We are offended by the Argentine military government's intentions to support the Salvadoran junta as it is now doing with other Latin American dictatorships." Finally, he remarks that "It seems an almost tragicomic comedy that the Argentine de facto government send observers to an election that has been questioned by the world public and that will take place in a country where human rights are constantly violated. It is like antidemocratic observers confirming the antidemocracy of another nation."

SALVADORAN CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS HOME 27 FEB

PY010246 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1112 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Feb (TELAM) -- Salvadoran Armed Forces Chief of Staff Col Rafael Flores Lima last night left for his country. The military chief, who was visiting Argentina, arrived at Ezeiza Airport in the company of his assistant, Lt Col Jose Alejandro Cisneros. Argentine Chief of the Army General Staff Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero was at the airport to say goodbye to the Salvadoran visitor. The Aerolineas Argentinas plane took off at 2300 heading for El Salvador, Col Flores Lima made no statement.

PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY010251 Paris AFP in Spanish 1244 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Feb (AFP) -- Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira arrived here today on an official 8-day visit to Brazil. The visitor will spend the day in Rio de Janeiro and will start his official program of activities tomorrow, in Brasilia. During his visit to Brasilia, the Portuguese foreign minister will be received by President Figueiredo. He will travel to Sao Paulo, where he will cover the second part of his visit, on Wednesday. Later he will return to Rio and, on 8 March, he will travel to Luanda, the capital of Angola.

FOREIGN MINISTER: REAGAN PLAN NOT INTERVENTIONIST

PY261543 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Feb 82 p 14

[Text] Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro has stated that the economic aid program for Central America and the Caribbean announced yesterday by President Ronald Reagan represents a positive factor for the region, "a valid attempt to improve socio-economic situation of those countries." Pointing out that he has not read the full text of the U.S. proposal yet, Guerreiro stated that it is necessary to wait and see how the mechanism of the economic aid will operate in practice. Aid to this region cannot be granted at the expense of the remaining developing countries. If they are granted excessive customs facilities for their exportable goods, those countries outside the region which export the same products will be affected. Guerreiro termed the U.S. Government's concern over the economic problem of Central America and the Caribbean "healthy."

The minister stated that Brazil has always maintained that the difficulties of the region are of a structural nature and the political problem cannot be solved by isolating it from the socioeconomic framework. According to Guerreiro, the economic proposal announced by Reagan makes the possibility of a direct intervention or U.S. military actions in Central America and the Caribbean even more remote. He said: I have never been very concerned over the U.S. interventionist policy in the region because President Reagan himself has emphatically voiced his opposition to that type of proposal.

In referring to Mexican President Lopez Portillo's proposal for Mexico to mediate in an attempt to ease the tension in the Central American region by improving the political relationship between Cuba and the United States and achieving a more fluid dialogue between the Nicaraguan Sandinist regime and Washington authorities, Guerreiro stated that it would be appropriate for the Mexican president to make the diplomatic attempt. Mexico maintains strong relations with all the countries involved in the crisis, from the neighboring United States to Nicaragua, El Salvador and Cuba; and, geographically speaking, it is near all the countries involved in this issue. Therefore, Mexico is in a privileged position to mediate. Guerreiro agreed with Lopez Portillo's statement that an improvement in the U.S.-Cuban relationship would help the situation which affects the entire Central American region. The remaining conflicts benefit when one of the foci of tensions is eased, he said.

'Affects Sugar Exports'

PY261333 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The Itamaraty spokesman has stressed that, in principle, Reagan's plan for Central America and the Caribbean is positive as long as it concentrates on the socioeconomic origins of Central American problems. However, the spokesman said that the scope of the proposals should be subject to a deeper study, because some Brazilian export products might be affected by the plan. As an example, he mentioned the Brazilian sugar exports to the United States.

DISCRIMINATORY ASPECT OF REAGAN PLAN QUESTIONED

PY270138 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Reagan Speech"]

[Text] The possibility that the Salvadoran junta might collapse if U.S. assistance is restricted to the military area prompted President Reagan to reformulate his strategy in Central America and the Caribbean. The supply of arms will continue, but the strategy also contemplates the injection of $350 million and the concession of customs privileges to allied countries. This is undoubtedly a positive factor. As Itamaraty recalled, insurrections in Central America do not constitute only a political problem because they are related to economic and social factors. Therefore, without going into the merit of the question of foreign mentors in the guerrilla movements, it should be emphasized that "communist subversion" finds fertile ground wherever widespread poverty is maintained by political repression instituted by governments which defend oligarchic and, therefore, minority interests.

It remains to be seen if the U.S. resources will work as a drive mechanism for the modernization of beneficiary countries or if, on the contrary, they will reinforce present structures which do not promote an equitable distribution of wealth. It should be asked if Washington was right in adopting the discriminatory criterion it did by choosing to benefit a democratic regime like the Jamaican as well as a dictatorial regime like the Haitian, while excluding the socialist oriented regimes of Nicaragua and Grenada.

The thing is that in Nicaragua and Grenada, moderate sectors which are still strong will become weaker with the inevitable political radicalization which is sure to follow economic impoverishment or U.S. pressues even resembling a commercial blockade. Should decisions to punish "progressive" regimes be adopted, Reagan may even hasten the emergence of the "new Cubas" he is bent on preventing.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES REAGAN CARIBBEAN PLAN

PY271721 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Feb 82 p 6

[Commentary by Clovis Rossi "New U.S. Initiative Will Not Alleviate Tensions in the Region"]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- The economic aid program announced the day before yesterday by President Ronald Reagan for Central American and Caribbean countries will be absolutely ineffective as a means to alleviate the social tension in that extremely troubled area. This is the opinion of Latin American diplomats accredited to Buenos Aires.

The three basic points of the program are indeed ridiculous. The $350 million is not at all sufficient to turn a situation of profound crisis around, because one single country in the area (El Salvador) has already asked for initial aid of $300 million. The most common estimate for aid to the region establishes $5 billion as necessary for emergency aid (note that it is only for emergency and not for medium- or long-term aid). The second point -- to break the U.S. customs duty barriers for imports of Caribbean and Central American products -- reveals ignorance of two basic points: first, ignorance of U.S. trade legislation and its generalized system of preferences, and second, ignorance of the composition of exports from the Caribbean Basin countries. Under that system, 87 percent of Caribbean and Central American exports enter U.S. markets duty free. The Reagan program can only benefit the remaining 13 percent, which is clearly insufficient.

Finally, the promise to favor investments in the region sounds utopian, if one takes into account the massive flight of capital, that is, the flow of capital in the opposite direction, that is happening in Central America. According to estimates by U.S. ambassador to San Salvador Deane Hinton himself, from 1978 to the middle of 1981, there was a flight of approximately $625 million dollars from El Salvador.

In 1981, the flight from Guatemala was estimated at $700 million, with an upward trend. During the past few months, an average of $10 million is leaving the country monthly, and worst of all, the currency earned from exports is no longer reaching the country; it is deposited in foreign banks. Even Honduras, a paradise on earth when compared to its neighbors, had a capital drainage record of $300 million last year.

How can we imagine, then, that investments will be made in the area, except in those areas known as fiscal paradises, which end up profiting from the misfortunes of others, without solving the real problems? It must be taken into consideration that those U.S. businessmen whom Reagan is inviting to invest in the area are trying to run away from it: Risks International, a (U.S.) private insurance company, in a recent study for the Rand Corporation, stated that 24 percent of all the attacks perpetrated against "business" [given in English] in 1980, took place in El Salvador. Furthermore, all the executives of large U.S. companies (except for one brave soul) have already left the country since the beginning of last year. Insecurity is so great that a company, unable to safeguard the lives of its technicians, prefers to send its machinery to the United States when the machines need important repairs or revisions.

Under this situation, is it possible to believe that the multinational companies will patriotically decide to respond to the appeal of President Reagan?

It is understandable that Reagan may overlook the structural problems, which have caused the Central American uproar. But it is unforgivable to make a mistake about the circumstances of the situation: The exports of the Central American countries most enveloped in difficulties are not having market problems, but problems of prices, in addition to domestic and external problems. Salvadoran coffee producers -- a produce which alone earns 75 percent of the exchange from overall exports -- complain that the state company "INCAFE" [expansion unknown] is paying them only $100 per quintal when the cost of production amounts to $140. Guatemalan coffee underwent a 35 percent drop in price last year, compared to the $463 it reached in 1980.

If Reagan really intends to stop the famous "Marxist advance," and if his economic plan is only what has been outlined, then it is time to prepare the "Marines."

DEPUTY REPORTS ELECTORAL CORRUPTION AFFAIR

PY241146 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] deputy from Parana State Helio Duque has reported in Brasilia an electoral corruption affair involving state governors and official banks.

The denunciation raises grave implications because, according to Duque, payment of commissions on public works -- in dollars, not in Cruceiros -- is being demanded.

PINOCHET: PROBLEMS WITH ARGENTINA WILL BE SOLVED

PY261147 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Relay from Coyhaique by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] Once again the president of the republic has voiced his confidence that the problems with the Argentine brothers, which are contrary to Chileans' desires, will be overcome successfully because they are in the hands of his holiness the pope and there is absolute confidence in the mediation. He then pointed out that he is not naive. With these statements, his excellency referred directly to the Chilean-Argentine border conflict during an impromptu speech upon his arrival in this city after a 180-km tour along the recently finished north-south highway which took 7 hours.

LA NACION REPORTS ARGENTINE TROOP MOBILIZATION

PY261355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1227 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Feb (AFP) -- LA NACION, the government newspaper in Santiago, reported today that Argentina mobilized troops in the border region with Chile this week, a few days after one of its warships entered Chilean territorial waters. The daily says that the troop movements took place in the area from Neuquen to the south, opposite the southern Chilean provinces which are now being visited by President Augusto Pinochet.

LA NACION said that Defense Ministry spokesmen consulted in Santiago termed the Argentine action a new and open provocation. According to the report of the daily, the Chilean military sources consulted believed that the Argentine action is undoubtedly part of a premeditated plan to make Chile take the first step in response to the provocations. The ministry told LA NACION that the Argentine course is normal after one of their ships, the patrol cutter Gurruchaga, lay at anchor for 3 days at an island in the extreme Chilean south.

The Gurruchaga incident called forth a strong protest note from the Santiago government which stated that the inroad of the high-sea cutter disturbs the necessary tranquillity for Pope Paul II's mediation in the dispute that the two countries have maintained for a century over the Beagle Channel in the southernmost border region.

The report published today by LA NACION says, however, that Chile does not intend to mobilize troops in the extreme southern part of its territory. "Because the personnel we have stationed there, ready for anything, are sufficient," according to the military opinion given by the daily. The report adds that there is an atmosphere of absolute calm in the far south of Chile -- Punta Arenas and the surrounding area -- and that Chile, faithful to its peaceful ideals, will not be led into the foolish game planned against it.

LABOR LEADER TUCAPEL JIMENEZ MURDERED

PY261750 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1450 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, Feb 26 (LATIN-REUTER) -- Relatives of labor leader Tucapel Jimenez, who had recently made a call for the creation of a national-level workers front, today reported that he has been murdered by unknown persons. The dead body of a taxi driver, with deep wounds on his neck, that was found last night in the outskirts of Santiago was today identified as Tucapel Jimenez, who had been missing from his house since yesterday. The murder was condemned by the National Association of Government Employees (ENAF), of which Jimenez was president, and by several union organizations.

According to reports released in Santiago, President Augusto Pinochet, who is on a tour in the southern region of the country, has condemned the murder and has ordered Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez to return to Santiago in order to direct the investigations.

According to police sources, Jimenez was found dead at the steering wheel of his taxi. All his money had been taken from him and his body could not be immediately identified because his documents were also missing.

Ten days ago the leader had made a call for the formation of a national union front to end dismissals, to impose a change in the economy policy and to recover union rights.

The call drew various reactions from union sectors, and several leaders had opposed the call, contending that Jimenez had included opposition labor unions formed outside the labor union legislation in force.

Reports from the locality of Coyhaique, 1,400 km south of Santiago, stated that upon learning of Jimenez' death General Pinochet strongly repudiated the murder.

The semiofficial agency ORBE reported that the president ordered that an immediate investigation be undertaken and that he be kept briefed until the case is cleared up.

Government Statement

PY261752 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text of public statement issued by he Chilean Government today -- read by Jorge Fernandez, director of the government Social Communication Agency]

[Text] The government has learned about the homicide perpetrated against labor union leader Tucapel Jimenez Alfaro, who was found dead yesterday inside the taxi which he drove. In addition to regretting the death of this union leader and voicing its most energic repudiation to this treacherous action, the national government has ordered the police and security forces to hastily carry out the necessary investigation to find the person or persons responsible for his homicide. The details of this case have been submitted to the 18th criminal court, the most important court in Santiago. In view of the significance of this case, the Interior Ministry this morning requested the Santiago court of appeals to appoint a lawyer to handle this case.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR RECALLED FOR STATEMENTS

PY271724 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 Feb (AFP) -- French Ambassador to Chile Leon Bouvier left for Paris on Wednesday, according to reports today from diplomatic circles in this capital. The French Embassy in Santiago, however, has neither confirmed nor denied the report but kept absolutely silent. The sources said that during his absence Bouvier will be replaced by Gerard Brunet de Coursson, minister councillor of the embassy, as charge d'affaires. The ambassador has been summoned by his Foreign Ministry in order to explain statements made to a Chilean magazine in which he referred to the Cuban case and the position of the French Communist Party. According to the magazine COSAS, Bouvier asserted that Cuba was the least free country in America and expressed doubts regarding the patriotism of the French communist. In view of these statements, news agency reports have said that L'HUMANITE the official organ of the French Communist Party, has stated that the interview with Ambassador Bouvier gave rise to shame and distrust.

TURBAY GREETS VISITING VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT

PA281751 [Editorial Report] Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish at 1640 GMT on 28 February begins a live relay of a ceremony being held in Cucuta, Colombia, on the Venezuelan border, in which Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins is presenting a statue of Simon Bolivar to Colombia, within the dedication of a new Simon Bolivar Plaza in Cucuta. Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay is present to receive the gift. Venezuela's Herrera Campins begins speaking at 1643 GMT, noting that he is honored to be allowed to offer the Bolivar statue to Colombia and then limiting himself to a discussion of Bolivar's life and philosophy.

Colombia's Turbay begins his response at 1700 GMT, also discussing the life of Simon Bolivar and stressing the need for Venezuela and Colombia to further their rapprochement and to reach additional bilateral agreements, in mutual defense against the threat by "foreign forces." He notes in general terms that some countries on the continent have already lost democracy and that others are threatened with its loss, concluding that Colombia and Venezuela must act together to preserve their achievements. He ends his speech at 1729 GMT, after which the relay ends.

Turbay Address

PA010020 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala on occasion of his meeting with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins in Cucuta, Colombia -- live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, President of Venezuela Dr Luis Herrera Campins; gentlemen, member of the Venezuelan retinue; gentlemen, ministers of state of Colombia; gentlemen, commanders of the Venezuelan and Colombian brigades; distinguished personalities, people of Cucuta and of the Norte de Santander:

I am here as president of Colombia to present my fraternal welcome to my colleague President Luis Herrera Campins. [applause] He knows how much he is appreciated in this country and how deep are my feelings for him, with whom I have exercised power in our respective countries at difficult moments in the life of America.

Despite the usual differences between neighboring countries and at times injustices, all of us feel that they are beneath the ties that link us to Venezuela. Our future will have to be based not just on the development of our economies, but on the defense of freedom in the Caribbean and in America for a future of solidarity and hope. [applause]

America, and specifically the Caribbean Basin, are today threatened by the influence of foreign forces totally alien to the Bolivarian and democratic ideology.

In these moments, more than ever, Venezuelans and Colombians must be closely united, coordinated and maintain continual consultations to defend the freedom inherited from the glorious leader of America [Simon Bolivar] consecrated forever in this bronze monument donated to us by President Herrera's generosity.

I am convinced that it is our obligation, and this I am telling my friend Herrera Campins, to continually strengthen our union, to reach more bilateral agreements, to study our military strategies better in view of the common danger of foreign forces threatening us. It is time for us to again be a single army, people and spirit, in other words, the sons of the same father, the genius and liberator of America. [applause]

It is obvious that some advances have been made in the field of understanding and bilateral agreements with Venezuela, but there is still plenty more we can do. The doors of cordiality are open, so are the avenues of understanding, the blood ties, the geopolitical reasons and the interests of the future. Everything, absolutely everything brings us together to work for the great fatherland that Bolivar dreamed about.

We truly have to agree to defend democracy which is currently being threatened. There are several countries in the Caribbean area and in Central America, which have lost their democratic characteristics and others which are having difficulties in maintaining or regaining them. We could never allow Venezuela or Colombia to fall victim to the voracity of those extreme radicalisms; or for us to lose our status as a constitutional state, a representative regime, with means for readily serving peace, understanding and everything that can be built with the materials of intelligence.

Venezuelans and Colombians have the same feelings, the same excellent human qualities, the same proven intelligence for handling their affairs. Therefore, I believe that with people the same as us, with whom we are related not only through our common leader, but by many other ties binding us, we have to reach a solemn agreement in this plaza, which is to do whatever we can to thoroughly fulfill the program of the brilliant genius of America, the extraordinary Simon Bolivar, father of this continent.

Thanks, Your Excellency President of Venezuela for your presence today in Cucuta, on Colombian territory, accompanied by such a select retinue to give this ceremony all the significance it deserves.

Let us see what agreements we can reach. We must not expect great things, but with smaller things we can knit the mantle of a solid union. In the field of bilateral agreements, there are many things we can do. Let us commit ourselves to making our countries reach an agreement on which there are no great differences and after we have reached that point, we can proceed to solve those that seem more difficult. Anyhow, we know that Colombians and Venezuelans are cordial, maintain a fraternal embrace and never have confrontations. I tell violent persons and radicals of both countries that they have nothing to do, that no one can make Venezuela and Colombia fight. Instead, they will be united for the defense of the common destiny of democratic America. Thank you Mr President. [applause]

TURBAY ON STEPS TO COUNTERACT REAGAN PLAN

PA262222 Paris AFP in Spanish 1653 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, 26 Feb (AFP) -- Colombia today voiced hopes of reaching a bilateral agreement with the United States to partially offset the ill effects on its exports from its exclusion from President Ronald Reagan's economic plan for the Caribbean. Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay said today that Colombia does not oppose anything that can benefit Central America and the Caribbean but he expressed concern over the possible impact of Reagan's new policy on his country's foreign trade. In another quarter, the Colombian private sector strongly protested Reagan's economic policy today, characterizing it as "exclusionary" and a source of trouble with exports of such products as sugar, flowers, liquors and manufactured products.

Turbay set managerial minds at ease, however, announcing that Colombia will try to sign a compensatory bilateral agreement with the United States. A Colombian delegation will travel to Washington on Monday for this purpose.

The delegation will be composed of the directors of the state-run Colombian Foreign Trade Institute and the Export Promotion Fund, Edgardo Moncayo Jimenez and Jose Manuel Cardenas, respectively. "They will discuss with their U.S. counterparts a bilateral agreement to compensate for the ill-effects Colombia will suffer from a reduction in the flow of its exports in comparison with those of Central America and the Caribbean," Turbay explained.

According to Reagan's plan, exports from the region's nations will benefit from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] during the next 2 years.

Turbay added that "Colombia is glad the United States has decided, as President Reagan announced, to assist the countries in the Caribbean Basin." He said that if U.S. President Jimmy Carter had accepted a similar proposal that was submitted to him, "I am sure many headaches would have been avoided."

Regarding the position of Turbay and the Colombian exporters, Moncayo said that the Reagan plan "has a very clear political justification" in view of the situation in the Caribbean. To calm down the exporters, Moncayo added that the Reagan plan "introduces no major distortion" in trade with Colombia, adding that Colombia enjoys some exemptions under GATT. He admitted, however, that there will be trouble with sugar and the flowers because the average tariff on them is 10 percent.

Colombia exported some 177,000 tons of sugar during 1981, of which 157,000 were sold in the United States. The lifting of import duties applying to Caribbean countries may result in a new drop in the export quota.

Moncayo explained that the Dominican Republic, which exports 700,000 tons of sugar, may eliminate Colombia's production from the international market with a 10 percent increase in tariffs.

Colombia also exported leather products valued at $25 million last year.

PRESIDENT VIEWS CARIBBEAN SITUATION, ELECTIONS

PA282305 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2305 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Speech by President Turbay Ayala at Santa Marta rally following the opening of the road to Santander -- live]

[Excerpt] I want to talk to you about two problems which interest me as president of the Colombians. The first is our situation as a country in the Caribbean, in view of the problems existing in the area, and the second concerns our domestic situation and the maintenance of law and order.

In the first place Colombia as a Caribbean country will dedicate much attention to Santa Marta Port because it could be one of the targets of the great plot developing in the Caribbean. We must therefore make our spirit as free Colombians, the spirit of our nationality, prevail and led our fighting spirit confront all threats to the fatherland and mainly this city which has a heritage of the liberators and which all of us must defend. [shouts]

In the second place I want to tell you that here in Santa Marta there are people who are fond of the so-called 19 April Movement [shouts of no] and there are others who are fond of subversive movements and believe that they can defeat democracy with their banners. I invite all Colombian democrats to join the fight against traitorous aggression and those who believe they can enslave a free people like the people of Santa Marta. [shouts of no]

We must defend our national sovereignty, beginning with the defense of the purity of our elections, the dignity of the vote. It is the greatest achievement. Peoples have gone to war to earn the citizens' right to decide the future of the nation at the polls.

However when we know that there are persons who sell or lease their consciences, we must feel disgust. I do not believe that Santa Marta is a land of traffickers, but a land of heroes who will vote according to their conscience and the fatherland. [shouts]

From here I see persons who shout, no. I respect their right to sell the vote, but this is a crime. They are criminals who want to sell their conscience to the highest bidder, but the nation rejects them, the nation condemns and the authorities will prosecute them. [shouts]

REAGAN PLAN SEEN HARMFUL TO NATIONAL ECONOMY

PA271917 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] The plan for Central America proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan directly affects the Ecuadorean economy, economy experts have said. They said the program includes, among other things, tariff exemptions for Central American exports of the same kind Ecuador sells to the United States, which is its primary markets. According to the experts, it would be impossible to keep the traditional U.S. markets for products like cacao, coffee and bananas if the Caribbean countries are to be given preferential treatment for the same type of exports.

ADMINISTRATION SECRETARY DENIES CABINET CRISIS

PA272022 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Public Administration Secretary (Alfredo Negrete) has reported that the National Development Council issued the 1982 operations plan 2 weeks ago to the ministers, who are studying it, and that they have been summoned by President Oswaldo Hurtado to a cabinet session on the topic.

Regarding Vice President Leon Roldos' apparent opposition to President Hurtado's government, he said: [Begin recording] It is not only of concern to us but affects the whole country when the state's second administrator is in open opposition. Still, it is only coincidental that this can be interpreted as a deep relationship with sectors that have gone to extremes in their opposition. Logically, this is a reason for [word indistinct] concern. I feel there are rightist sectors in the country, which are clearly identified. They are constantly -- almost weekly, even daily -- involved in a search for mistakes, difficult situations [words indistinct] in public affairs to assume an irrational and intolerable opposition that I would frankly call antidemocratic.

Asked about a rumor of the possible resignation of Finance Minister Jaime Morillo and Natural Resources Minister Eduardo Ortega, (Negrete) dismissed this supposed cabinet crisis. I feel, he said, that these rumors are baseless, for there is not the slightest sign of a crisis in the cabinet. On the contrary, he said, a Cabinet meeting will be held to discuss the national development plan, the national literacy plan and other matters of public administration.

MINISTER SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC

PA251534 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Ecuador and the PRC on Wednesday concluded an agreement for the sale of 10,000 tons of bananas. The PRC announced its interest in negotiating a similar volume of sugar, lumber, cacao and cotton. Industries, Commerce and Integration Minister Orlando Alcivar and PRC Foreign Trade Minister Zheng Toubin established the terms of the negotiation [words indistinct].

Before arriving in the PRC, Alcivar met in Tokyo with the acting Japanese commerce and industry minister, with whom he discussed the custom tariff reductions and eliminations that Japan must implement with regard to current and future imports from Ecuador.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND, U.S.

PA261723 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez has left for Geneva to attend the sessions of the UN Committee for the Elimination of Racism. Valencia is a member of this committee on a personal basis, it has been officially announced.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the minister will later go to Washington, where he will meet with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and with Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders. In New York, Valencia Rodriguez will coordinate Ecuador's participation in the UN conference on the Law of the Sea.

SOUND U.S. CREDENTIALS BACK REAGAN PROPOSAL

PY262354 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Feb 82 p 10

[Editorial: "They Are Not Interested in Democratic Free Play"]

[Text] The proposals U.S. President Ronald Reagan made before the OAS have been given a mixed reception by the embattled sectors and by international public opinion. They have exposed some aspects which deserve analysis in the context of the clouded political situation in Central America, and particularly in El Salvador. The six points of the Reagan plan -- a new "Marshall Plan" of economic assistance to the Central American region -- are aimed, according to him, at preventing "a new kind of colonialism... -- it is not of our hemisphere but it threatens our hemisphere and has established footholds on American soil" -- from taking roots in that region so vital to the West.

He also pointed out that Central America and the Caribbean have this alternative: "Either the establishment or restoration of moderate, constitutional governments...or further expansion of political violence from the extreme left and the extreme right...." The adoption of the first alternative, which is clear and substantially objective, should lead, if not to a definitive, at least to an acceptable solution for the problems of the region, especially since that solution will be backed economically by the United States as well as by its more than 2-century-old democratic tradition. The Central American people should have nothing to fear from democratic free play once public order is restored. Obviously those who should be afraid -- and greatly so -- of a peaceful, guaranteed and free confrontation at the ballot box are the minorities who refuse to lay down their arms and enjoy the benefits of peace in freedom.

Some international analysts, former U.S. ambassador to Paraguay Robert White included, have questioned the proposals of the U.S. President on the grounds that he had not considered the offer of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to act as a mediator. White sees that attitude as "continued White House refusal of a negotiated solution in El Salvador." However, we cannot see President Reagan's declarations that way, considering the broad democratic free play which exists in U.S. domestic politics. Mexico -- whose key role in the region we do not disregard for several reasons -- lacks the credentials of an institutionally democratic country in the broadest sense inasmuch as it is governed by a single party and its wealth is anything but evenly distributed. So it could hardly be a good mediator. What's more, Mexico is at present following a line of foreign policy favorable to the left, which would be greatly benefited by such an intervention in the region. Also it cannot be forgotten that in 1968 Mexico mercilessly repressed violent student demonstrations, killing 200 students.

The U.S. posture and proposals deserve serious consideration in view of the demonstrated good intentions of the United States to solve the problem peacefully. Even admitting that the United States can be blamed for the support for and even installation of undemocratic governments in the past, one must admit that the United States today is determined to help resolve the Central American problems democratically. This, in the case of El Salvador, would show once elections are held how many Salvadorans back the guerrillas and how many back the political parties which are willing to face the democratic test.

The guerrillas' abstension will show only that they are not interested in democratic free play and consequently that they have to seek outside help to obtain what they are after, while using more force and less reason, namely government power.

BELAUNDE, ARIAS DISCUSS HAIG MEDIATION OFFER

PY282345 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2237 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Lima, 28 Feb (TELAM) -- President Fernando Belaunde and Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella held a meeting for almost 2 hours regarding an offer by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to mediate in the alleged territorial dispute with Ecuador. The visit made by Arias Stella to Belaunde was unexpected. When the foreign minister left the meeting he only said that routine matters were discussed. The 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol signed by Peru and Ecuador after the 1941 military conflict and guaranteed by Brazil, Argentina, Chile and the United States put an end to the border conflict between the two countries. However, Ecuador is reportedly going to repudiate the protocol by refusing to negotiate the placing of border marks along the 75 km which still need to be marked.

Mediation Offer Rejected

PY010044 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2349 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Lima, 28 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Belaunde Terry today said that any border conflict between Ecuador and Peru must be resolved bilaterally and only if necessary should an appeal be made to the guarantors of the protocol which defined the borders between the two countries. Belaunde commented on the remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who, according to press reports from Washington, offered his services to solve any border problem between Ecuador and Peru. After a short war, the two countries signed the Rio de Janeiro Protocol accepting the border limits along 1,520 km. Ecuador has since questioned the protocol. Ecuador and Peruvian troops had a confrontation in the Condor mountain range last year after mutual accusations of territorial violations. Belaunde said: We understand that in that attitude (Haig's) there is a friendly and cordial gesture and by no means an unfriendly one. He added: But he knows well that the Rio de Janeiro protocol established that any disagreement between the two countries must be resolved by the two parties and that if necessary they can request the cooperation of the guarantors. The president made it clear that this means not one guarantor but all four. He said: This is the real situation, therefore, I do not believe there is any misunderstanding.

Belaunde, during a press conference given at Government House, recalled that the guarantors are Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States.

WAR MINISTER DISCLOSES RECENT COUP ATTEMPTS

PY271939 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Lima, 27 Feb (TELAM) -- Peruvian War Minister Luis Cisneros Vizquerra today reported the existence of coup maneuvers and asserted that attempts are being made to discredit high-ranking officers. In his statement, termed as the strongest made so far, Cisneros said that the conspiratorial bent has not been dormant during these first 19 months of constitutional government. Cisneros also said that there has been more than one abortive coup attempt against President Belaunde's regime. He then said that the plotters did not achieve their objectives, because they found themselves facing a united armed force, determined to support the constitutional government. He then maintained that after finding no response in the barracks they took another road: They are trying to discredit generals and other high-ranking officers of the army by implicating them in alleged criminal acts, but such charges are the exclusive domain of the courts. Cisneros disclosed that it has also been hinted that the army had concluded a secret pact with the government, giving it support in exchange for consigning probable faults or crimes which may have been committed to oblivion. The minister referred to recent charges by press organs and even political leaders who have tried to link officers of the armed forces with drug trafficking and other criminal activities.

REAGAN PROPOSAL RECEIVED CAUTIOUSLY, SKEPTICALLY

PA262304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1759 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Caracas, 26 Feb (EFE) -- President Ronald Reagan's plan to contribute to the development of Central America and the Caribbean in exchange for possible alliances against Marxism has been received here both moderately and skeptically.

All of Caracas' newspapers carry today special reports, editorials, commentaries from the major U.S. newspapers and even the full text of Reagan's OAS speech.

Local political reaction has been moderate and somewhat cautious; few really believe in the promises and await developments, stressing the fact that previous U.S. proposals have not been fulfilled.

This is the view of Gonzalo Barrios, president of the social democratic party, Democratic Action. According to him, the speech, "reproduces old U.S. schemes, does not really include anything new or encouraging" and shows that "the U.S. administration is not willing to take bold and generous steps in order to solve our problems."

According to Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Reagan's proposal is simply the acceptance of a plan that Venezuela has been implementing for some time. "It means that other very important countries have decided to join the activity for cooperating with Central America." Zambrano Velasco added that the plan must be carefully analyzed and that Venezuela will not change its position in any way.

For former Foreign Minister Aristides Calvani, a social Christian, the plan is both positive and interesting, but lacks a social development policy. In his view, Reagan is wrong if he thinks that the latter will result from economic development.

Former Foreign Minister Ramon Escovar Salom, independent, has indicated that "President Reagan is too polarized by the problem of communism in the area; revolts in the zone are not always the result of an international conspiracy, but of a poor leadership, as is the case in El Salvador and Guatemala."

According to Juan Jose Monsant, spokesman of the ruling Social Christian Party, COPEI, "The plan acknowledges past U.S. mistakes and arrogant stands" and "includes reasons for optimism." Nevertheless, Monsant added, it is wrong with regard to Nicaragua, "which is still struggling to maintain a pluralist regime." He added that "This is the first time that the United States has wanted to collaborate closely with Mexico and Venezuela."

Finally, Pompeyo Marquez, senator for the movement to socialism said that "the United States can't understand the area's developments and wants to lay the blame for the secular poverty and brutality of the prevailing political regimes on Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua."

HERRERA TERMS REAGAN'S OAS SPEECH AS 'POSITIVE'

PA281822 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1554 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Caracas, 27 Feb (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins termed President Ronald Reagan's plan positive but not audacious. The Venezuelan chief of state released a statement through his press office noting the fact that the U.S. President called for a protocol meeting of the OAS Permament Council to voice his proposals and terming this positive.

Herrera Campins said that this signifies recognition of the organization as a world body within the North-South dialogue.

He also viewed President Reagan's offer to do all that is prudent and necessary to maintain peace and security in the Caribbean region. After noting that Venezuela is aware of the existence of security matters that affect all of the area's countries, Herrera said that he is also convinced that these are not the reasons that should prevail in the search for real and effective solutions to the problems of injustice and poverty that are plaguing the Central American and Caribbean countries.

He voiced his satisfaction with Reagan's request for a complementary fiscal year 1982 allocation of $350 million, the effectiveness of which, according to Herrera Campins, will be inversely related to the extent of its political ties.

As for the preferential trade treatment for Caribbean products exported to the United States, he described this as positive as well, although he said that if it is not properly implemented it could be seen as directed more toward containing a political threat than toward promoting the development of the Caribbean countries.

Herrera Campins pointed out that Venezuela is an active and solidaristic democracy that overcame the subversion of the extreme leftwing without sacrificing human rights, liberty or the democratic system. He believes that cooperative efforts should be geared toward peace, development and the eradication of injustice.

Lastly, Herrera Campins said that the recognition of the energy cooperation program that Venezuela and Mexico have implemented for nine Central American and Caribbean countries is also positive, although he disagreed with the reasons given.

The Venezuelan president noted that this program has the advantage of being a cooperative effort to promote the development of the countries that benefit and said that the price of oil cannot be blamed for the economic and social problems of the area's countries.

SPAIN'S FELIPE GONZALEZ MEETS PRESIDENT HERRERA

PA270322 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0152 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Caracas, 26 Feb (EFE) -- Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, analyzed today the Central American situation during a meeting with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

Gonzalez, who is also vice president of Socialist International, returned to Madrid this evening, thus concluding a 2-day visit to Venezuela. The meeting between Gonzalez and the Venezuelan president lasted 2 hours. Afterwards, the Spanish political leader told EFE that the Central American and Caribbean situation had been discussed. Gonzalez participated in several meetings here trying to unify positions toward the Nicaragua problem within the Socialist International.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON VISIT

PA270341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Caracas, 25 Feb (AFP) -- Romanian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Maria Groza, today analyzed the Central American situation with the chiefs of Venezuelan diplomacy here in Caracas. Groza met separately with her colleague Oswaldo Paez and with Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

It was reported that the situation of El Salvador and the rest of the Central America was the main topic of their talks, although they also reviewed some economic, technological and cultural cooperation programs between Romania and Venezuela. Venezuela, with a Christian-Democratic government, supports the government junta ruling El Salvador. Groza is making a Latin American tour that will take her to Costa Rica and Mexico during the next few days. Questioned by local newsmen about Poland, Groza just said that it is a socialist country with which Romania has good relations and hopes that "the Polish people will solve their problems by themselves as they have done throughout their history."

LOPEZ PORTILLO VIEWS TO LE MONDE ON REAGAN PLAN

PA262030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1710 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 26 Feb (EFE) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has told the French newspaper LE MONDE that "The chances of easing tensions are shrinking in Central America" following the U.S. offers of aid to the region. Lopez Portillo granted an exclusive interview to the correspondent of this French newspaper which focused on comments on the latest speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in which he proposed economic and military aid to some Central American countries.

According to the Mexican leader, Reagan was "very harsh on Cuba and Nicaragua" in his recent speech, which reduced chances of achieving detente in the Central American area.

Commenting on the positive aspects of the speech, Lopez Portillo said that it "shows the understanding of the foremost industrialized country (the United States) for the underdeveloped countries which are facing problems due to social and political causes."

Regarding the assistance Mexico has reserved for Central America, Lopez Portillo said that his country will continue supplying oil to the region under the San Jose agreement.

In answer to a question as to whether the Mexican head of state thought U.S. intervention in Central America possible, Lopez Portillo said: "I refuse to think about it." The Mexican leader said during the interview that relations between the United States and Cuba "would improve if they were led into negotiations," which would be "fundamental to solving the crisis in Central America."

Further Lopez Portillo Comments

FL270220 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2353 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said today that the possibility that a peaceful solution will be successful in the area of Central America is less today than 3 days ago. In an interview granted to the representatives of the French newspaper LE MONDE, Lopez Portillo said that the roads towards detente are being reduced but that Mexico will continue to insist on such roads.

The president explained that this is occurring because of the precipitation of events due to the fact that the elections in El Salvador are nearing, and because the state of the relations between Nicaragua, Cuba and the United States each reduces more the possibilities of a constructive dialogue.

Lopez Portillo expressed his satisfaction with the response which his proposals to reduce tension in Central America have received, and with the fact that they had been supported by the Socialist International and France. He regretted that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had already made his decision which he expressed at the OAS. He stressed, however, that Reagan's speech is the first transcendental reaction in North-South relations.

He explained that it is very important that an industrialized country understand in an operative manner and translate into concrete actions the fact that the South's problem is one of development and of trade, and that production systems need to be established. He said he disagreed with the fact that the program will not be a generalized one because of ideological reasons and that it will exclude some countries. He also disagreed with the fact that as a partial solution an armaments program is being contemplated.

The Mexican president recalled that he has always met with U.S. authorities, and as he reiterated in Managua, he has always insisted that a dialogue can be elevated and turned into negotiations, leaving aside the dangerous road of violence. He described relations between the United States and Cuba as the knot in the Central American crisis, because charges made in the area always involve Havana. Therefore, if negotiations are achieved between the two countries, the rest of the area's problems will also be resolved. The Mexican president denied knowing from where the arms reaching El Salvador come, but he criticized any country which is sending them, whether it be the United States, the Soviet Union or France.

Advocating again the participation of all the representative forces in El Salvador in any negotiation, the Mexican president said that any military intervention of a great power in a weak country is a very serious historic mistake. He said that the Nicaraguan authorities had not rejected the possibility of reducing their armaments, but he stressed that they were afraid that a military escalation would take them by surprise without the capacity to defend themselves. Furthermore, he discussed the letter sent to him by Cuba President Fidel Castro in which Castro said he understood the proposal to reduce tensions in the area and that Cuba was prepared to turn dialogue into negotiations.

Regarding the border situation between Mexico and Guatemala, President Lopez Portillo said that his government has not made any formal decision to refuse entry or return those who enter Mexico along that border. However, he said that the fact that Mexico is undertaking a refugee program does not mean that the immigration laws which establish minimum requirements for those who enter national territory, as in any other country, are not in force.

CASTENADA SEES REAGAN AID PROPOSAL AS 'USEFUL'

PA262158 Madrid EfE in Spanish 0243 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Feb (EFE) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda today described here the economic aid that President Ronald Reagan announced yesterday in Washington for the Caribbean countries as both "useful and constructive."

"We are glad to see the United States adopting that position now," Castaneda told newsmen. He added that he found certain political aspects in Reagan's OAS speech "strong."

According to Castaneda, Reagan called President Jose Lopez Portillo on Tuesday to tell him he was going to study "carefully" the peace proposals that the Mexican president had made Sunday in Managua. On that day, Lopez Portillo had proposed a peace plan for Central America and the Caribbean in the Nicaraguan capital. The Mexican chief of state traveled on Sunday, 21 February, to Managua to receive the Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino Order, Battle of San Jacinto Degree, at a ceremony held in a public plaza, with thousands in attendance.

Castaneda also announced that the Mexican president will not attend the meeting slated for Saturday in San Jose, Costa Rica, where the Costa Rican, Salvadoran, Honduran and Panamanian presidents and Nicaraguan Junta Leader Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra will be present. Castaneda then said that on some future date he himself will travel to New York to attend a foreign minister's meeting scheduled for 14 and 15 March in that city. The meeting will also be attended by the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Canada and the United States. Expanding on this subject, Castaneda indicated that Colombia has also been invited to this meeting, these nations will analyze how they can help solve the Central American and Caribbean countries' problems.

Regarding this, the Mexican foreign secretary said that his country is already helping the area countries though the San Jose pact, selling fuel to them alongside Venezuela "under very favorable economic conditions."

ROYO: NO OBSERVERS FOR SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

PA282344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1639 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Panama City, 28 Feb (AFP) -- The Panamanian Government will not send observers to the Salvadoran elections on 28 March because these elections "do not involve a solution of the country's problems," said Panamanian President Aristides Royo. He said that "no observers will be sent to elections where the establishment of a climate of peace has not been taken into consideration."

In his first public statement since his return from 10 days in Spain, Aristides Royo also reaffirmed his country's support for Nicaragua, pointing out that this will be maintained as long as the original process of the Nicaraguan revolution continues to be based on political pluralism, a mixed economy and respect for freedom.

Royo warned that "it is a mistake to continue isolating Nicaragua," in commenting on the Caribbean aid plan announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan last Tuesday.

"I would have liked to hear Reagan express his concern for what is happening in Nicaragua, in the hope that this nation would take a positive course," added the Panamanian president.

Royo emphasized that "we are not going to permit anyone from the outside to tell us that Cuba, Grenada or Nicaragua are our enemies, because they are not." He added "nor will we permit the Soviet Union to tell us who our enemies in Latin America are."

In conclusion, the Panamanian president reaffirmed that "we maintain and will maintain good relations, in a climate of mutual respect, with all governments and peoples of this continent."

ROYO DECLINES TO ATTEND SAN JOSE SUMMIT MEETING

PA261954 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1938 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Panama City, 26 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian President Aristides Royo will not attend the meeting of Central American heads of state in Costa Rica tomorrow, Saturday, a source close to the presidency of the republic confirmed to ACAN-EFE today. The source said the Panamanian president will travel to the interior tomorrow to comply with several previous commitments.

Panamanian news circles assert that tomorrow's meeting in San Jose, in which U.S. President Ronald Reagan's assistance plan for Central America and the Caribbean will be discussed, will be attended by Salvadoran Junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the coordinator of Nicaragua's Sandinist Junta, Humberto [as received] Ortega. It was also reported that several foreign ministers of the area will attend the meeting.

ILLUECA ANNOUNCES ASYLUM FOR 17 POLES

PA262226 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 26 Feb 82 p A-4

[From the "Names and Events" column]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Illueca has told newsmen that the Panamanian Government has granted asylum to the 17 Polish citizens who jumped ashore from a ship transiting the canal and requested political asylum. The foreign affairs minister explained that Panamanian laws are broad and humanitarian and that the government enforces them.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENTS SUMMIT MEETING OFFICIALLY CANCELLED

PA262234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] San Jose, 26 Feb (AFP) -- It was learned here today that a meeting of Central American presidents that was being promoted by the Costa Rican Government and should have been held on Saturday in San Jose has been officially cancelled.

Although no explanations were given, it was indicated that the meeting had sought to gather the presidents of the isthmus in an act of support for the University for Peace that will be established here under the sponsorship of the United Nations.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON TALKS, U.S. SHIP, LOPEZ PORTILLO

PA271552 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1434 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government will not negotiate with submachineguns on the table, but will, after the elections, seek a path to permit all sectors to participate in the democratic process, according to Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta.

Speaking at a press conference today, Duarte said that there is no chance of negotiating on power with the guerrillas, because the path of elections is the only one that will establish foundations of harmony and concord among all Salvadorans. "I do not own power and we are placing all of the authority we have exercised on the table, so that the people can decide what is best for them," Duarte stated.

He added that after the upcoming 28 March elections, the government is ready to search for mechanisms "so that the extreme left and extreme right can coordinate efforts to join the democratic process and search for peace."

Regarding the presence of a U.S. destroyer that was in the Gulf of Fonseca (located between El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua) a few days ago, Duarte said that "the presence of a ship from any country does not always imply disrespect of the sovereignty of other nations."

Duarte said that it would be a problem if a ship entered other countries' maritime waters without permission, but the Gulf of Fonseca has areas that correspond to the three Central American countries and the U.S. ship entered the portion that corresponds to El Salvador. "For El Salvador's part, the armed forces decided to allow the U.S. ship to enter the Gulf of Fonseca," the Salvadoran leader added.

In terms of the aid that the country is receiving from Argentina, Duarte said that it is totally false that it is military aid, noting that it is solely economic. He noted that thus far the Salvadoran Government has received $50 million in economic assistance from Argentina, along with another $15 million for the importation of raw materials and cooperation in finding homes for Salvadoran refugees.

As for the plan of peaceful solution proposed by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo for the Central American countries, Duarte indicated that "it is utopian because it is not based on reality; but I respect Mr Lopez Portillo's position, because he is expressing his feelings of concern over the problems besetting us."

PRESIDENT DUARTE CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON ARENA PARTY

PA010416 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Feb (AFP) -- Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador, condemned the attempt last Saturday on the life of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance Party, ARENA, to whom he expressed his regrets. Duarte also disclosed that several members of his party, the Christian Democratic Party, participating in a political meeting near Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department, were also attacked. President Duarte directly accused the FMLN for these attacks.

D'Aubuisson was slightly wounded in his back yesterday by a group of men who could not be identified. This took place less than 24 hours after ARENA's headquarters were attacked. Mario Regali, an ARENA leader, accused the Christian Democratic party of the attack. "We are convinced it was the Christian Democratic Party," Regali told AFP yesterday, after he said that "this type of attack is not the style of the guerrillas."

Duarte also disapproved of the attempt on ARENA's headquarters, in which four party leaders were injured. Duarte also talked about the increasing wave of violence, which he attributed to those "who want neither democracy nor elections."

Duarte said that Radio Venceremos, the FMLN clandestine station, had threatened to kill some Salvadoran political leaders, at the same time that it called "for promoting terrorism throughout the country. Ideas are not fought with bullets and murder; ideas are fought with ideas," President Duarte pointed out. He said that the attempt on the life of D'Aubuisson, an extreme right leader, was a "premeditated act carried out by unscrupulous persons who are resorting to terrorism to impose their will and thus prevent the people from deciding their future through votes."

"The communists are not going to impose their ideology at gunpoint, death and terror," President Duarte indicated. He asked the Salvadoran people to remain calm and urged them to go to the polls on 28 March, while expressing the belief that as of that moment "there is going to be tranquillity, peace and concord."

With regard to the attempt on the lives of leaders of his party, Duarte only said that the candidates for deputies for San Miguel and Usulutan Departments were machinegunned when travelling along the Salvadoran seashore. He did not say if anyone was wounded in this attack.

FMLN COMMENTS ON MILITARY, POLITICAL STATUS

Honduran Army Chief Accused

PA210030 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] FMLN intelligence services have confirmed to Radio Venceremos that Col Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, is a party to the use of Honduran troops and military equipment in support of the operations being staged by the military-Christian Democratic junta against our positions in San Vicente and Cabanas Departments. We repeat: FMLN intelligence services have confirmed the participation of Col Gustavo Alvarez and a rightist sector of the Honduran Army in actions to support the Salvadoran dictatorship during the operation that is being carried out in San Vicente and Cabanas Departments. We urge the Honduran National Congress to conduct a serious, responsible and exhaustive investigation of this charge that we are making.

We charge that in its maneuvers that are designed to halt our people's unstoppable advance, the Reagan administration is attempting to use our Honduran brothers as cannon fodder.

The Reagan administration, with the aid of rightist sectors in Honduras, seeks to use the blood of our Honduran brothers to bolster the military-Christian Democratic dictatorship. We call on the democratic sectors of Honduras; the church, private enterprise, political parties, the university and indeed, on all Honduran society, to prevent rightist sectors of the Honduran Army from increasing their involvement in this conflict, which is a Salvadoran affair that will be resolved by Salvadorans on Salvadoran territory.

The path taken by Col Gustavo Alvarez in pursuit of this policy is an attack on the process of democratization in Honduras. For Hondurans, it is a path to pain, bloodshed and violence. For this reason, we in El Salvador reiterate our appeal to the consciences of the men in Honduras, who believe in democracy and peace as basic elements for the definitive dispensing of justice and for achieving our peoples' social progress. The path chosen by Col Gustavo Alvarez verges dangerously on a regionalization of the conflict.

Usulutan Actions

PA222033 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[War bulletin issued by the general staff of the Popular Liberation Forces, FPL, at the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] We report that today, 21 February, military forces from our front carried out the companero (Juan) Always Until Victory Operation which consisted of blowing up a bridge between kms 93 and 94 of the costal highway at Coyolito canton, Jilisco, Usulutan Department, at 0000. Three of the bridge's main beams and 80 percent of its asphalt and concret roadway were destroyed. The guerrillas who participated in this action distributed propaganda against the electoral farce.

At 0230, our guerrilla forces attacked the enemy posts at Hacienda (El Limon) and on (Mendez) Island, located in San Juan del Gozo Peninsula and Jilisco Bay, Usulutan Department, with rifle fire, grenades and rockets. At Hacienda (El Limon) the national guard suffered 11 casualties. We burned their foodstuffs supply, disabled a .30-cal machinegun and destroyed [words indistinct] command post and an enemy shop. We also inflicted 11 casualties on the enemy on (Mendez Island, consisting of 4 soldiers and 7 paramilitary personnel.

Here on (Mendez) Island we seized an M1 carbine with 350 rounds, a G3 rifle with 3 clips, a G3 grenade, a belt and a pair of combat boots. The intense attack lasted until 0700, when our forces around the command post at (Mendez) engaged the enemy reinforcements, who arrived in four boats from the port of El Triunfo. Casualties on our side included two companeros -- one dead and one wounded.

The Eastern front honors the memory of heroic guerrilla chief (Mumas Israel Baquerando), whose nom de guerre was Companero (Juan). He fell on 29 September 1981 at the juncture between the (?Sumpul) and (Gualtzinga) Rivers in Chalantenango Department. The immortal example of (Juan's) proletarian qualities will live forever in our battles, in the advances of the people's liberation war and in victory.

Through these operations we also register the Eastern front's determination of fight against the electoral farce and the intervention maneuvers of Yankee imperialism. Revolution or death. The armed people will win. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. [Signed] Commander (Bernando Torres), chief of the FPL General Staff at the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front

San Pedro Hill Attack

PA231605 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The following is a report on the situation of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, San Vicente Department:

On 19 February, two enemy battalions began an offensive against our positions on San Pedro hill. The leadership of the enemy's main force was headed toward the southeast. The enemy had reinforced the perimeter of our positions, attempting to encircle us. From that date onward, we began a counteroffensive to prevent the encirclement. So far we have lost three fighters; the enemy has sustained approximately 30 casualties which have been removed by helicopter. We must mention that the main purpose of the enemy's offensive is to deal a blow against the population in the area, which is suffering most from the enemy's offensive principally because of the use of artillery against the concentration of peasants in the different cantons. In our hospitals there are several wounded old people, women and children, victims of these attacks.

On the 20th the enemy tried to establish a position on the southern perimeter of our zone; the enemy tried to encircle us. Our forces waged an intense battle to prevent this on the lower slopes of the Guarura and Mala Cara hills. The action lasted from noon until 2300. There has intense fighting all the way. Our forces counterattacked with machinegun fire and homemade artillery, inflicting many casualties on the enemy. On the first day the enemy managed to occupy the hillside near San Diego and this dominant position allowed them some advantage, permitting them to make some progress. Nevertheless, they did not accomplish their goal of hitting us and the population with artillery.

In an orderly fashion the population has assumed the maintenance work of our army. At this time the morale of our troops is high and after having attained control of the situation with the population, we propose to begin a mobile war based on our tactical advantage due to the enemy's large volume of weaponry. With this tactical move we will neutralize the greater part of the dictatorship's offensive power.

On 20 February, we observed two enemy companies advancing north to south. They were carrying out a scorched-earth policy, burning everything in their path. At 0900 the enemy began concentrated 120-mm, 105-mm and 81-mm artillery fire on our Mala Cara hill position, and started to advance under the belief that we had abandoned our position.

At 1400 the enemy approached Mala Cara hill and concentrated their forces. We surprised the enemy with our homemade artillery, inflicting heavy casualties. Helicopters flew in twice to remove those casualties. Later the enemy futilely directed mortar fire against our positions while trying to establish a position on the southern face of the hill. We repelled the enemy. A tandem-engined plane which was attacking us was damaged with rifle fire. At 0900 on 21 February the mortar fire directed at the summit of Mala Cara hill continued. It was occupied by our forces. When the mortar fire was suspended, the enemy again tried to advance, but was stopped by our forces.

A significant fact occurred in this fighting. After the intensive mortar fire and in the belief that we had been eliminated, the enemy approached in three columns and grouped at three houses which were then burned. We suprised the enemy with our homemade artillery, rifle and machinegun fire, making the enemy flee in disorder. It must be emphasized that one of the forces in this action, in the defense of the hill, consisted of the Companera (Silvia) platoon, composed of fighting companeras.

This is the first report we have received from San Vicente Department, San Pedro hill, where our people, we are certain, will defeat the military operation of the junta under the direction of the Yankee advisers. United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death. We shall win.

Honduran Army Denounced

PA231630 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] We have established contact with Commander Douglas, chief of the people's liberation forces in the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front of the FMLN, who will report on the Honduran Army's participation in northern San Vicente Department where the enemy began a new criminal offensive on 19 February. In northern San Vicente our revolutionary forces are waging intense battles. Commander Douglas will report on this. Go ahead Commander Douglas:

[Begin relay] The Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front makes the following denunciation to the people of El Salvador and the world. Beginning on the 18th, forces of the puppet junta, supported by Honduran Army troops, have been carrying out a cleanup operation in northern San Vicente. Those forces gathered in the (?Sensuntepeque) garrison. On the 19th, they began to enter the area with heavy artillery attacks and Fouga airplanes. The first battles were waged in the area of (Aravias) on the Titihuapa River which is on the border between Cabanas and San Vicente Departments. That same day, troops transported by helicopter landed 1 km north of (Aravias). They belonged to the Atlacatl battalion. All that day there was heavy bombing and artillery fire until 2000. The following day the enemy continued to advance toward our positions, protected by intense artillery fire. The enemy has sustained many casualties in these battles. Our forces have withdrawan to some areas that provide greater security to the civilians of both the nearby areas and the territories under our control.

We want to note the puppet junta's repressive forces' threats against the people in the surrounding area in northern San Vicente such as (San Pablos Canales), (El Tortugero) and other towns whose residents have been forced to leave under the threat of being repressed. These people have been forced to flee to various locations such as the cities of San Vicente, San Isidro in Cabanas Department and the [words indistinct].

On 20 February, the enemy continued its attacks without obtaining any major results. Through the side of the Pan-American Highway, troops of the San Vicente garrison, that is troops from the 5th Brigade, entered through [names indistinct] where they placed .50-cal and .30-cal machineguns in an attempt to contain our forces. They thought our forces were coming through the north. To date, contingents of our forces are maintaining their positions without any great problem. [end relay]

Message to San Antonio

PA231927 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Attention, pay close attention, companeros of San Antonio. We have an important message. Attention, brothers of San Antonio: Expect a visitor. We repeat: Brothers of San Antonio, expect a visitor.

National Guard Accused

PA231955 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] We have received the following denunciation from (?Cacaopera), Morazan Department: We charge that the National Guard of (?Cacaopera), Morazan Department, has began a campaign of threats and [word indistinct] against the refugee families. They are charging them 7 colones per person for the identification card that will be required on 28 March, election day. The purpose of this campaign is to have strict control over the refugees whose lives have been threatened if they don't show up to vote. The National Guard and some (?Cacaopera) municipal employees are participating in these despicable actions. In the face of threats and electoral farce, popular insurrection!

U.S. Pilots Reported

PA232150 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] We have received the following report from Guazapa hill: On 22 February at 1645, three enemy planes dropped incendiary bombs at our positions and strafed us. At 1500, the enemy had gathered its troops at [word indistinct] and El Salitre. Heavy clashes were carried out in (Mirandilla) and El Zapote. The enemy, using P-37 planes flown by U.S. pilots, dropped 300-lb bombs. When our companeros opened fire, the enemy dropped two bombs that failed to explode but immediately set fire to the land.

On the morning of 22 February, several trucks passed by carrying enemy troops in [word indistinct].

The towns most exposed to the genocidal attacks in the Guazapa area are the following: Las Delicias, El Corozal, Los Amates, Chaparral, (Mirandilla), El Zapote, Los Ramirez, Llano El Rancho, [name indistinct], Palo Grande, Los Ramirez and El Salitre. It is important to stress that these enemy movements in Guazapa are [words indistinct] by the constant blows that our revolutionary army has inflicted upon them at the Modesto Ramairez Central Front, particularly near San Salvador, where our forces conducted seven consecutive incursions that defeated the dictatorship.

San Pedro Hills Action

PA232200 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] A new enemy pincer-and-anvil operation was defeated by our heroic companeros of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front in the San Pedro hills. While protecting the defenseless residents of the area from the sophisticated detection equipment and from air and artillery bombardment, our companeros prevented the enemy from closing a strategic cordon that it had established around our revolutionary positions.

On 19 February, the enemy launched two battalions toward the northwest and southwest. On that same day, our forces began fighting the criminals in order to prevent them from establishing their criminal cordon around our fighting groups. The heaviest fighting took place in the (Guarero) and Mala Cara hills, exactly where the enemy intended to close its circle. Fighting took place throughout the day of 20 February, beginning at 0900. Unable to advance into the hills, the enemy dropped many bombs from a tandem-engine plane that was later damaged by our rifle fire. Our heroic companeros surprised the enemy in thse clashes by inflicting heavy casualties, thus forcing a helicopter to make two trips carrying dead and wounded.

'Napalm Bombs' Report

PA240350 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Attention people of El Salvador and the world: The enemy is dropping napalm bombs on the civilian population on Guazapa mountain. On 22 February at 1700, three enemy airplanes and one helicopter dropped 500-pound bombs and napalm bombs on the following towns: Palo Grande, El Roble, (Miranda) and Zapote. The lives of hundreds of women, children and senior citizens and the crops and property of the poor residents were endangered.

Radio Farabundo Marti of the FMLN energetically makes known to the world the cowardly attacks the enemy is carrying out with napalm bombs against civilians. This is one of Yankee imperialism's favorite weapons against the people. As a result of its cowardly bombings, the genocidal junta has killed three poor residents and seriously wounded three others.

U.S. 'Mercenaries' Reported

PA240351 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Attention, attention. It has been verified today that U.S. Army soldiers and officers are massively involved in the fighting against our heroic people. We repeat; The direct intervention of Yankee imperialism through mercenary troops hired by the genocidal junta is taking place in our country. The massive presence of Yankee soldiers and officers has been detected and verified by our fighters during the genocidal troops' latest offensive against our revolutionary positions on the San Pedro mountain, north of San Vicente Department. According to our military intelligence services, the Yankee interventionists have been hired through dirty deals between Salvadoran and Yankee officers, in order to overcome the serious difficulties faced by the genocidal rulers because of the low morale and decay within the puppet armed forces. The mercenaries were hired during December and January. They were seen and resolutely fought against by our companeros of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front when they were attacking our heroic people at the command of units within the genocidal Atlacatl and Atonatl battalions, comprising complete units at section levels.

These mercenaries of imperialism are veteran soldiers and officers from the Vietnam war, who complement the so-called advisers in the dirty and criminal imperialist war against our people. With them, bloodthirsty Reagan and Haig are trying to deceive the people of the world and their own people, who support our just struggle, and even the U.S. Congress, which opposes a direct intervention in our country by Yankee troops.

Criminal mercenaries of Yankee imperialism, you should know that all of our people are ready to fight and defeat you. Our morale and determination to fight are higher than ever. There will never be any limits to the sacrifices we are willing to make to completely defeat this direct criminal intervention. This criminal aggression by Yankee imperialism will be defeated by our heroic people. Our military intelligence services are making efforts to obtain evidence and specific proof, in order to unmask this criminal maneuver by Yankee imperialism before the entire world. Radio Farabundo Marti will soon provide testimonial proof of this direct criminal imperialist aggression against our heroic people.

Pressures on Refugees

PA241447 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Our Companero Commander Salvador Guerra, chief of the General Staff of the FMLN's northern front, today reported the constant abuses and the siege laid by the puppet armies of our country and Honduras against our refugees and the Honduran people who live in the border area.

He said that these abuses against our compatriots who sought refuge in La Virtud and (Maculasa) should not lead to a decrease in the fighting spirit of the refugees. They should not let themselves be intimidated by the terror and repression of the Honduran Army, accomplice of genocidal individuals who are also puppets of Yankee imperialism. Our Commander Guerra urged thousands of refugees to go back to areas under our revolutionary control and join our glorious people's liberation forces which are defeating imperialism and the genocidal individuals.

Meanwhile, the refugees in Honduras are denouncing to the world the criminal pressures that the Honduran Army -- with the servile cooperation of (Andres Johnson), the delegate of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees -- is exerting on them because they are refusing to be locked in the Mesa Grande concentration camps. The Honduran Army and (Johnson) have cut off the food supply for our compatriots in the El Llano and (Maculasas) camps near La Virtud for more than 1 week.

The report on this charge sent by (Federico Serrano), our correspondent on the Northern Front, adds that (Efrain Coto), the man in charge of the food warehouse, has been selling the international aid for our compatriots and (Johnson) has not punished him. To top it all, (Johnson) has violated agreements on refugees established by humanitarian organizations and the Honduran authorities, by irresponsibly permitting Honduran Army troops to search and intimidate our compatriots in the refugee camps. We urge all our compatriots who are listening to this station at Honduran refugee camps to return to areas under our control. Everybody should maintain their fighting spirit! Neither genocide nor repression will stop the revolution!

Towers Destroyed

PA241631 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Feb 82

[War bulletin issued by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa sector -- read by announcer]

[Text] On Monday, 22 February, a squad of sappers blew up two 115,000-volt towers of the Cerron Grande line in the area known as Guaycume. Our forces withdrew without any problems. On that same day, enemy forces ambushed one of our columns from the area knows as [name indistinct]. Our column maneuvered and sustained no casualties. United to fight to the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] Commander (Alejandro Montenegro)

Arms to Honduras

PA241709 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] We are receiving a report from our intelligence service which says: At midnight on Saturday, 20 February, and Sunday 21 February, several U.S. Air Force planes landed at Toncontin Airport in Honduras. They were Hercules C-130 planes carrying men and materiel. We must note that the arrival of this shipment of military equipment as well as personnel aboard U.S. planes occurs at a time in which fascist sectors of the Honduran Army are trying to implement a strategy of aid to the Salvadoran dictatorhsip in view of the hard situation it is experiencing.

Radio Venceremos asks: What kind of materiel did the Reagan administration unload in Honduras on Saturday, 20 February and Sunday, 21 February? What use will be made of this materiel? What use will be made of these troops who landed in Honduras?

Actions Near Coast

PA241726 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Feb 82

[War bulletin issued by the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, San Agustin area, no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] [Our forces] blew up a bridge between km 93 and km 94 on the coastal road near (El Coyelito), Jiquilisco jurisdiciton, destroying three main supports and more than 80 percent of the bridge's asphalt and cement. At 1430 on 21 February, we attacked enemy positions at El Limon and (Mendez) island near San Juan del Gozo Peninisula in Jiquilisco jurisdiction. The results of these attacks were as follows: In El Limon, we partially destroyed the garrison and damaged a .30-cal machinegun. On (Mendez) Island, we inflicted 11 casualties including 4 soldiers and 7 paramilitary men. We also recovered an M-1 rifle with 350 cartridges, a G-3 rifle with 4 cartidges, a belt and a pair of combat boots.

Socialist International Call

PA241753 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Message issued to the Salvadoran people by Bernt Carlsson, secretary general of the Socialist International, no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Socialist International supports the Salvadoran people in their struggle for national independence and social liberation. We condemn the atrocities committed by the extreme rightist forces. The Socialist International supports a political solution to put an end to murders, destruction and the suffering of the Salvadoran people in the present conflict. We support the call for a political solution proposed by the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR].

We are doing this because we are convinced that the Salvadoran people can solve their political situation on their own for the benefit of their nation. We especially support FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the National Revolutionary Movement.

Honduran Army Accused

PA251527 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Once again we denounce the Honduran Army's interference in our country's domestic affairs. The General Staff of the FMLN Northern Front has reported the presence of Honduran troops along the border with our country. This maneuver aimed at collaborating with the troops of the genocidal junta in their operations against our revolutionary positions in northern Chalatenango and Cabanas Departments. The participation of Honduran troops in the war that is underway in our country, is a sign of the profound and increasing weakness of the Christian Democratic regime which finds itself increasingly incapable of acting against our victorious forces.

The consequence of this Honduran intervention in our domestic affairs could lead to spreading our conflict to Honduras which would result in serious consequences for the government of the neighboring country and even the entire region. The actions of Honduran troops are reaching dangerous limits because they have been harassing our revolutionary positions (Chipure) and (El Toyolar), near the border, in the past few days. Honduran units have participated in these attacks but they have been repelled by our heroic companeros. The Honduran Army is currently maintaining two battalions totalling some 2,500 soldiers. Therefore, it is clear that, in response to orders from the U.S. imperialist government, the fascist sectors of the Honduran Army are moving their forces to attack our people.

We warn that the worst result of this intervention could be the spreading of this war to Honduran territory as part of our people's right to defend their sovereignty. Radio Farabundo Marti of the FMLN issues a call to the heroic Honduran people and their democratic and progressive forces so that they won't permit the Honduran Army to become a pawn of the interventionist escalation of Yankee imperialism in our country. In the face of any aggression to our sovereignty our people will fight firmly and with determination.

More on Refugees' Right

PA251511 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] More than 12,000 compatriots who are refugees in camps in La Virtud in Honduras, started a hunger strike at 1000 today. This strike is to call the world attention to the great abuses [words indistinct] (Andres Johnson), delegate of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, is committing against them.

The criminal Honduran Army, accomplice of the Salvadoran criminals, is preparing for extensive military actions against revolutionary positions controlled by our people. Therefore, the Honduran Army has been pressuring the refugees. These pressures include the suspension of food and water supply and the cowardly assassination of refugees after cruel tortures. The irresponsible (Johnson) is an accomplice in all these crimes.

Our compatriots in Honduras have started this hunger strike to protest the constant abuses by the Salvadoran and Honduran armies. They are also protesting the [word indistinct] the Honduran Government which is threatening to turn over to the Salvadoran criminals all those refugees who refuse to be transferred to Mesa Grande. Furthermore, they are protesting over the criminal measure of cutting off food and water to La Virtud camps.

In line with Yankee imperialism's military plans against our people, the transfer of our compatriots to Mesa Grande, has been reported and condemned by the following organizations: Amnesty International, the Center for Central American Refugees of the United States, the U.S. Catholic Conference, the U.S. National Council of Churches of Christ, the Service Committee of U.S. Friends, the Ecumenical Program for Inter-American Communication and Action, the U.S. Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People, the Commission for the Defense of Salvadoran Refugees, the Doctors Without Borders, Caritas International Permanent Forum of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People, among other world organizations.

Junta Corruption Alleged

PA260043 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The top fascist command of the armed forces is preparing its escape. Taking advantage of his trip to Argentina, Col Rafael Flores Lima took several hundred thousand colons outside the country. The other colons already have their residences in Miami, Paraguay and Chile.

However, while the assassins continue to fill their pockets with the people's money, they continue to promote genocide and repression against the people even within the garrisons themselves. An example of this is the arrest of soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers in the 3d Infantry Brigade at San Carlos garrison and the murder of other soldiers in Usulutan.

Another sign of repression against the soldiers concerns the Salvadoran Air Force [FAS] where, after the FMLN incursion, which destroyed 70 percent of the planes, the top command of the Armed Forces declared all those present suspects. Thus some 75 persons were arrested including airmen, sergeants and one officer.

Those arrested include: Sgt (Leonidas Murillo), Sergeant (Martel), Sgt (Teresin Valencia) Sergeant (Calero), Sergeant (Mendoze) and Airmen (Victor Manuel Chica), (Miguel Angel Beltran Palacios), (Berrios) and (Bautista Alvarez). They were taken to the national police headquaters where they were tortured and accused of being FMLN members. Amid blows and kicks they were asked who else was involved in the operation, what group were they members of and who were the other companeros. They were also threatened with decapitation if they didn't answer the questions.

At this time, all the people who were released are being closely watched, particularly all the FAS employees. No one dares resign or walk out because he would be automatically accused of participating in that sabotage action. Regarding this, amid the initial confusion of the FAS, violent arrests were made which concluded in armed clashes. One of these cases is that of Capt (Rene Diaz Arjeta) who resisted arrest and using his weapon, killed one soldier and wounded another. He was also wounded and was transferred to the military hospital where he is being kept in isolation and under strict security.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA SEES REAGAN PLAN AS FAVORABLE

PA282016 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova described U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan to aid the Caribbean and Central American region as an "encouraging and necessary effort." Suazo Cordova wrote a note to the U.S. President acknowledging a note in which he had outlined his plan of cooperation and efforts to obtain the U.S. Congress' approval to carry it out. The Honduran president maintained that the plan "marks the beginning of a new and different stage in the cooperative relations between the United States and the countries of the continent."

In his letter to Reagan, Suazo Cordova stated: "As you so accurately put it, the solution of our economic and social problems is the proper occasion to promote the reestablishment of a climate of stable peace in Central America and to build and strengthen democratic institutions, based on the free and authentic participation of the peoples through the civilized path of elections." The Honduran president believes that if the announced program is carried out "with the urgency required and with the objectivity and determination demanded to solve the situations of conflict and turmoil, these problems can be overcome with the joint effort of friendly countries."

Suazo Cordova told Reagan that the best weapons with which to fight inequality and to achieve both individual and collective welfare in a climate of peaceful coexistence, not shadowed by violence and anarchy, are peace based on justice; cooperation with interdependence; the peaceful solution of controversies; observation of the principle of the peoples' self-determination; and promotion of human, economic, social and cultural rights. He added that his government, born of the people's will, has as its prime objective the strengthening of representative and participative democracy, "but this dear objective can be achieved only if we count on sufficient and necessary economic assistance to face the complex problems besetting Honduras."

Suazo Cordova expressed his trust that the Reagan plan will be carried out and will signify indispensable assistance for Honduras through the bilateral and multilateral mechanisms that were proposed and that are anxiously awaited by the Honduras, who have growing expectations.

NICARAGUA

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP SUPPORTS BISHOPS ON MISKITOS

PA271905 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Permanent Commission for Human Rights [CPDH] fully supports the Episcopal Conference bishops in their request to pertinent authorities for an impartial investigation of the Miskito camps and adequate measures to promote peace and tranquillity through increased justice on the Atlantic coast. The CPDH noted that it deplores the fact that the authorities misinterpreted the good will of the conference's message and regrets the disrespectful terms used to describe the spiritual guides of the Nicaraguan people.

In its letter, the CPDH discusses the results of investigations carried out based on accusations by certain people. These people made charges about irregularities at Miskito camps. According to these investigations, the bishops did not lie, as they have been accused of doing. These irregularities include the fact that transfers are being made without the residents of the Indian communities being given enough time to take their belongings with them. The transfer is sometimes made by truck and sometimes by foot, as in the case of San Carlos, where the residents had to walk for 7 days to get to the camp.

HAVANA SCORES COMING U.S. MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN

FL271915 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] The fascist government in the United States is persisting in increasing even more the tension in the Caribbean with the bellicose shams "Ocean Venture 82," which include a landing in the Guantanamo naval base, territory illegally occupied by Washington. In the maneuvers, which will last several weeks next April, units of the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy fleet and Marines infantry will take part. The Reagan administration's decision to carry out an amphibious landing at the Guantanamo base takes place at a time when the U.S. Government's threats against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, and at the same time that it is committing itself even more in a military adventure in El Salvador.

"Ocean Venture 82" will take place after the bellicose maneuvers which the United States, along with other NATO countries, will hold in the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida Straits, near the coasts of Cuba, starting on 8 March. In these maneuvers named "Safe Pass," 10,000 men, 30 warships from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Netherlands, FRG and Belgium, and also 80 U.S. planes will participate.

In face of this display of force by the United States and its NATO allies, the Cuban people remain calm, secure and vigilant to reply to any aggression by the enemy, no matter from where it comes. The Cuban people are not frightened by anything or by anyone. We have an entire people prepared to die if necessary to defend their most legitimate rights of sovereignty.

PDRY PRESIDENT RETURNS AFTER VISIT TO NICARAGUA

FL251357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, yesterday arrived in Cuba on a private visit after a 2-day visit to Nicaragua. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee, met the Yemeni leader and his delegation at the Jose Marti International Airport.

'Ali Nasir Concludes Visit

FL271300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, left last night for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria after a private visit to Cuba. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party, saw off the distinguished guest and the high-ranking delegation accompanying him at the Jose Marti International Airport.

TRANSPORT MINISTER ARRIVES IN MANAGUA ON VISIT

FL262345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Managua -- Cuban Transportation Minister Guillermo Garcia Frias has said in Managua that the economic plan announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan is an alms which does not resolve any problems. Garcia Frias, who is also member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has arrived on a visit at the invitation of Nicaraguan Transportation Minister Carlos Zaruk who received him at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. In a short statement, Garcia Frias said that his visit was due to an interest in strengthening the relations between the two ministries and in learning about the actions of the Sandinist process.